THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men .- A special meeting of this Com mittee will be held at Broadway House, on Friday evening January 19, at 7 o'clock. By order,

DAVID GRAHAM, Chairman. CHARLES K. TAYLOR. Secretaries.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The friends of Cheap Postage are i quested to meet this day (Thursday) at the Merchants' Ex-change, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the Report of the Committee, and to transact such other business as may be necessary for the furtherance of the object The Hon. John McKeon and Theodore Sedgwick, Estr.

are expected to address the meeting. We spoke yesterday of Senator Sprague being report ed as insolvent last summer. Of course it was generally un-derstood that Senator Simmons was referred to.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT .- A Mr. Campbell is distributing a circular of his own compilation. intended to prove that it is cheaper for our people to steal the authors' labor on books of Foreign origin than to pay for it. This would seem to be a clear case-for Cuffee, who only stole the stuff for his brooms, knocked under to Sambo, who stole his ready-made. But, while it is probable that some of the Ainsworth and Dickens trash is circulated more widely and cheaply among us than if we allowed the author to sell us his labors in instead of robbing him of them, yet Mr. Campbell's statistics do not prove this, by any means. He takes the prices at which very costly editions of new works are sold in England, compares it with that at which inferior reprints are sold here, and infers that the difference is caused by Copyright! whereas in truth the difference is caused by the fact that the many read here and the few there. One single fact will upset his whole cob-house: We printed Farnham's Travels in Oregon, a copyright work, paid the author a considerable sum for his copyright, and yet sold, and still sell, the work for 25 cents a copy or \$15 per hundred. That same book was reprinted in London, where there was No copyright, and sold for \$5, paying the author nothing. Comment is needless.

TF FRIENDS OF CHEAP POSTAGE! will you oblige yourselves and promote the Good Cause by attending the General Meeting called by your Committee to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Those who would attend 'merely out of curiosity' are requested to stay away; but all those who believe that the Rates of Postage ought to be reduced-that the Government ought not to fill the Mails with tons of corres. pondence which pays nothing and charge the expense of carrying and delivering it, with wagonloads of Congressional lumber to Generals, Esquires and M. D.s upon the letters of the milliners, factory-girls and other unnoted people whose shillings and quarters make up the Revenue of the Post Office, ought to be on hand today, and we trust will be. Friends of Justice! conie forward !

A friend writes us to state whether some of the Banks of this city did not petition for a share of the Government Deposites, when outrageously removed from the U. S. Bank in 1833 .-We believe several of them plotted with Amos Kendall to effect that removal and share the plun. der, but one in particular afterward wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury thus-" We, the sub. scribers, friends of the Administration and of its revered Chair," '[to wit, Old Hickory,] solicit a share of the Public Deposites-and they got it. ties of citizenship.' But this Bank is in different hands now, and we things. 'Let' by gones be by gones,' while we attend to the duties of the present hour.

A HARD CASE .- A woman, who in a fit of phrenzy stabs the man who has ruined her by the basest treachery, must answer for it to the law, though hers is only an attempt; but for the man, whose long career of perfidy and brutal lust has effected her ruin, and whose cowardly selfishness has several times placed her life in extreme jeopardy, the Law has no penalty! Such is now the law of New-York! Such is Human Justice!

in every part of the country-so numerous that we cannot attempt to chronicle them singly .--That of SARATOGA SPRINGS favors us with gratifying evidences of its vitality and efficiency .--We sent about 800 'Log Cabins' into Saratoga | a wise forecast as well as a warm-hearted benevo-County in 1840, and the Whig majority that year was 604. Since then, we have had a lighter cir- large Cities swarm with immigrants, freshly arculation there, and the majority has been on the rived from Europe. They are generally poer, wrong side. But the Whigs are there still, and the right means will call them out at the right unaware of the vital necessity of Education. The time, mark it!

A friend requests us to state that M. M. his trial for killing C. P. Arndt, is not Marshall M. Strong, President of the Territorial Council. We make the correction with great pleasure.

The Celebration of the Anniversary of the BIRTH-DAY OF FRANKLIN by the Lady Franklin Temperance Society at Washington Hall last evening was attended by some six hundred, of whom two hundred were ladies. The great Saloon was crowded to its utmost capacity; the jority. Many of them are shy, too, of our reli-Supper was enjoyed, and the whole affair entered | gious notions-our reading daily from a version into with great spirit. Among the guests we remarked Rev. Messrs. Coles, Marsh, and other clergymen, Sheriff Jones, Ald. Scoles, Drs. Reily, Wilson and several other efficient advocates of Temperance, and sundry excellent Vocalists, who contributed signally to the pleasures of the evening, aided by a Piano and relieved by a fine Band Ald. Scoles delivered a glowing eulogium on the life and character of Franklin; Original Odes by Geo. P. Morris, G. G. Foster and T. L. Nichols were effectively sung, and altogether, the evening was one of unalloyed enjoyment. We suspect that this Festival will provoke others of

N. J. for the murder of Phebe Cheddick. Mrs. dom that in our Public Schools a deference is paid Cheddick was the wife of Gersham Cheddick, to the Religious convictions of the majority of our with whom Marsh traded real estate to settle a People, neither would it be if conceded to a midebt last season, leaving to arbitrators to settle nority in the schools provided for them. We have the terms. With these Marsh was dissatisfied. not a doubt that Gov. Seward's suggestion, if and, on the day Cheddick moved into the house promptly carried into effect, would have resulted he had so acquired, declared that he should not in gathering into three or four schools as many enjoy the property 24 hours. That night the thousand poor, stranger children from our streets, house was burnt, and Mr. C. barely escaped, educating them for lives of industry, virtue and while his wife and two children were burnt to usefulness, while many of them, in default of it, death. Circumstances are held to implicate will now be doomed to ignorance, dissipation and see also in the Charleston paper a statement that Marsh as their destroyer, by firing the house .- | crime. Verdict probably to-morrow.

FIRE .- A shoemaker's shop and two cabinetware shops and a stable were burned down in

The 'American Republicans' and their

Organs. We have intended for some days to devote the first spare hour and column to a settlement with the Native, organs, including the loyal subject of Queen Victoria who issues the Morning Herald, devoting its columns to the overthrow of American Industry and the upbuilding of the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain. About all that can be deemed worth notice in his valiant defence of 'Young America' against our article of last week is the following:

last week is the following:

"It was under a Whig Adm nistration—under a Whig Governor—under the rule of Governor Seward, that the exciting the more immediate causes of this movement originated, and increased and swelled into their irresistible and potent influence. It was with the favor and approbation of Governor Seward and those same patriotic, liberal and exceedingly consistent Whigs, that the most impudent, the most provoking, and the most inevensable organization of foreign in the same continuous continuous and the most impudent, the most provoking. sistent Whigs, that the most impudent, the most provoking and the most inexcusable organization of foreign influence as such, ever witnessed in this country, was effected. It will not these circumstances that Hughes, in open and utter diregard of religion and decency, entered Carroll Hall, and, conveniently throwing the cloak of spiritual zeal over the arms of the political giadiator, assumed the attitude of a party platford the political giadiator, assumed the attitude of a party platford the convenience of one set and one nation, and with unparalleled effontery, demanded from the Government of the State convenience with his sectarian, bicoted and exclusive demand." liance with his sectarian, bigoted and exclusive demand."

So, too, the New-York Citizen of the 13th has leading article of some three columns in answer to ours aforesaid, of which the following is the material portion:

"Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley first held up the Public Schools of the City and County of New-York as a prize. They first opened the door which has led to these unnumbered frauds at our polls. For when this door was opened, the Papist then fought for the destruction of the Protestant Heretic; and he rested not until the Bible had been turned out in a creat many of our city schools; and their purpose is, and in a great many of our city schools; and their purpose is, and the Editor of The Tribune well knows it, to establish Romish supremacy, and to gain possession of the Secular arm to uphold Ecclesiastical authority. The Editor of The Tribune assisted zealously to lay the foundation for this."

Now we rarely refer to the subject here brought forward by the oracles of Nativism, because, while we have the clearest convictions that all we have done and favored in regard to it was eminently just and righteous, we are aware that many, perhaps most, of our readers entertain the opposite conviction, and, while we cannot hope to change their views, we do not care to differ with them needlessly. But this is about the twentieth time we have been abused and misrepresented in regard to this School Question since we have said one word in regard to it, and now we claim the right to be heard.

The charge, it will be seen, is most sweepingnot merely against Bishop Hughes, who may speak for himself, but 'William H. Seward and Horace Greeley.' These, it is said, 'have held up the Public Schools of the City as a prize,' &c. &c .-How held them up? When? The pretext for this charge must of course be sought in Gov. Seward's first Message, where he says:

"We must secure to them [immigrants] as largely as we ourselves enjoy, the immunities of religious worship. And we should act not less wisely for ourselves than generously toward them, by establishing schools in which their children shall enjoy advantages of education equal to our own, with free toleration of their peculiar creeds and instructions."

Again in his succeeding Message, Jan. 7, 1840, Gov. Seward suggests that-

"The children of foreigners, found in great numbers in our populous cities and towns and in the vicinity of our public works, are too often deprived of the advantages of our system of public education, in consequence of prejudice arising from difference of language or religion. It ought never to be forgotten that the public welfare is as deeply concerned in their education as in that of our own children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the establishment of schools in which they may be instructed by teachers speaking the same language as themselves and professing the same faith. There would be no inequality in such a measure, since it happens from the force of circumstan ces, if not from choice, that the responsibilities o education are in most instances confided by us to native citizens, and occasions seldom offer for trial of our magnanimity by committing that trust to persons differing from ourselves in language or religion. Since we have opened our country and all its fulness to the oppressed of every nation, we should evince wisdom equal to such generosity by qualifying their children for the high responsibili-

This is what Gov. Seward recommended in don't care to rake up past foibles or say hard regard to the Education of the children of Immigrants, and the whole of it. It certainly does not read much like a leader in the Citizen or a speech at a 'Native' meeting in Vauxhall; but what is there wrong in it? Does it propose to destroy our Public Schools? or turn the Bible out of them? Read the whole carefully again, so that you shall never hereafter say, or allow others to say unrefuted, that Gov. Seward recommended the teaching of immigrant children in foreign languages or in the Catholic faith. It is one thing to do this, and a very different thing to allow them teachers who profess their faith and We hear of the formation of CLAY CLUBS can speak their native tongue. We are more assured of the correctness of our position from

observing that no opponent ever stated it fairly. We have not a doubt, we never had, that what Gov. Seward here recommended was dictated by lence. Do but look at the facts in the case: Our and many of them addicted to evil habits and children of these poor immigrants,-who are to be voters twenty years hence, even according to the 'Native' theory-who are to fill some of our Strong, who defended Vineyard in Wisconsin on | important offices and probably more of the cells of our prisons if left to grow up in ignorance and vice-are wandering about our streets. They dislike to go to our Public Schools, where many of them could hardly speak a word that would be intel ligible, and where their strange and ragged garments, their uncouth manners, odd ways, and peculiarities of creed and country would subject them to ridicule and badgering from the great maof the Holy Scriptures which their Church condemns as corrupt and schismatical. Well: we cannot change our arrangements to suit the fancies of every new comer-what is to be done? Gov. Seward suggests-' Constitute Schools expressly for them-establish, for instance, a school for the Catholic Germans; employ Catholic German teachers; call on the leading and trusted men of that class to take interest in and manage it; let the pupils read from the Catholic version of the Scrip. tures or none, as they think proper-and so with the Irish immigrants among us.' Let our own system of Education be preserved, with only such modifications as conform it to their views and creed, just so far as in our Schools it is conform-THOMAS MARSH is now on trial at Newark, ed to ours. It is not a violation of Religious Free.

mendation-The Plebeian and other Loco. Foco | is not known whether it is a fine painting or not. journals saw fit to assail it; then religious preju- | Wait till you see it. It is one of the finest historiware snops and a stable were burned down in dices were called into action, and any harmonious cal pieces ever painted in this country, and has and beneficent adjustment of the matter soon be- once taken a prize in Holland.

came very distant if not impossible. Prejudice aroused prejudice; the Catholics soon came to demand as a right what they would at first have accepted as a generous deference; and the Tammany party, having denounced Gov. Seward's proposition as atrocious, could not accede to it and yet was obliged to do something or be destroy. ed. In a most ungracious spirit and manner, at the eleventh hour, a Loco-Foco Legislature passed a bill which we never did, never could approve, because we foresaw the feuds, the mischiefs of which it would be the occasion or the pretext We warned the Catholics, both in Albany and here, that if this bill passed it could never answer any good purpose, and would inevitably subject them to the imputation of striving to turn the Bible out of the Public Schools. They answered, in substance, that the matter was not in their hands and must take its course. And now, as we expected, we see them accused every day of fighting against the Bible and wishing to establish a Catholic ascendancy through the Public Schools, when we do know, if we know any thing whatever, that the original proposition of Gov. Seward did not propose any interference whatever with the Public Schools previously existing and the Catholics (at least those who acted for them at Albany) greatly preferred this to what was granted. They said- 'We do not wish to interfere with the education of other men's children-we ask only to be allowed to use such books and employ such teachers for our own children as we think proper, and to share equally with others in proportion to our numbers of that School Fund to which all alike contribute.' In other words, they simply asked, since there was an honest disagreement, not obviously reconcilable, with regard to books and forms in Schools, that the same principles should be applied to the School Fund that have governed the distribution of the Literature Fund ever since there was any such Fund. We beieve this claim was just, and that its concession would have been best for all. But Party clamor first prevented, then Religious feeling interposed. and now we are where we are. Our present condition is one of strife, uncharitableness and eligious feud, most unfavorable to the efficiency of our Schools. We deplore this-we have done nothing to produce, but what we could to erevent it. Our part of the abuse we take easy out it does seem strange that the Native party should exhaust all their venom on the Catholics. who did not produce this state of things, and virtually play into the hands of the Tammany Politicians, who did produce it. As we have been abused and vilified by those who cannot imagine that any act is ever done from another than a mercenary and selfish motive, so we expect to be maligned by such as the Editors of the Citizen and Herald. We bide our time.

To the ribaldry of the Editor of the Heraldhimself a Foreigner, and often pretending to be a Catholic !- we make no reply-and, as room is very scarce with us, we will let the Citizen off nearly as easily. It has a great deal to say about our advocacy of Repeal, attributing it to motives which sufficiently betray its own. We do not expect, and have never expected, to win the votes of the Irish for our party-they generally vote the other way, and we presume they will continue to do so. We know that we lose, for the time being, many subscribers and gain few by advocating their rights, either here or in their native Country. But, having a deep conviction that there can be no better course than to do right, and leave the consequences to the Future, we shall continue to advocate the cause of all we deem oppressed, of whatever clime or color. We have said more for the degraded, plundered Aborigines of this Country than for any other people whatever, yet we never thought of getting Indian votes or subscribers. As we have done, so shall we do here-

PROF. GOURAUD; LECTURE AT NIBLO'S .- The weather was unfavorable for walking, but the Prof. had a highly intelligent and satisfied audience to atend the repetition of his Lecture at Niblo's Saloon. The experiments were similar to those at the Tabernacle, and were executed with the same rapidity and accuracy, and indeed were, if any thing, more satisfactory than on Thursday evening. One young lady repeated, without the aid of the black board the ratio of the diameter to the circumference, carried out to 154 places of decimals without an error. It is unnecessary to give a detail of the experiments as, from the reports which were published of the revious Lecture, they are familiar to our readers. They were most wonderful in their results, and vinced the astonishing power of that system which will enable any person, even a child of six years, to place in the treasury of their memory, the enornous amount of facts contained in the hundred pages of the performance, and some of them of the most difficult character-such as the ratio of the diameter to the circumference.

The only new feature of the system was the proof of the adaptation of the system to the learning of prose and poetry, by Mr. Gourand himself. He repeated at random, as called on by the audience, any ine from six pages of French verse, and was loudly applauded for his perfect accuracy.

The Professor answered the question put in one of the morning papers in relation to his reading his lecture, while he possessed the power of committing t to memory, by stating that the lecture consisted nerely of a portion of the sheets of the preface to his dictionary, which he had just finished, and had not had time to mnemonize.

The acquisition of such a system as this of Prot Gourand must be of immense value to all, and we hould suppose none would be unwilling to pay the small fee necessary for its acquisition. The system should be introduced into our public schools, and se adopted as a portion of the regular education of

The inhabitants of Brooklyn will have an opporunity of witnessing the surprising results of this eystem on Friday evening next, at the hall of the

IF At the late annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society, the following gentlemen vere elected officers for the ensuing year :

Hon. Albert Gallatin. President; William B. Lawrence, Esq. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Vice Presidents; Frederick De Peyster, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Geo. Folsom. Esq., Dom. Corresponding Secretary; John Jay, Esq., Recording Secretary; Uyrus Mison, D. D., Treasurer; George Gibbs, Librarian.

At an annual distribution of paintings by the Apollo Association of New York, B. F. Gardner, Esq. of this city, became the fortunate possessor of the second prize in the collection. This picture is a fine ', Lake Scene' by A. B. Durand, for which \$250 have been offered to the proprietor and declined. [Baltimore American.

We should think so. A first rate artist would not copy that painting for much less than Mr. Gardner has been offered for it. If he is inclined to take double or treble that price there are those in this region who would like to know it. We some one in that region has drawn "the landing But a clamor was raised against the recom- of Columbus" by Leutze, with the remark that it

JACONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAWS OF CONGRESS PROHIBITING PRIVATE MAILS. By LYSANDER SPOONER. The whole scope of this Pamphlet goes to SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .- Jan 16.-No. 16. William R. Hanson et al., plaintiffs in prove that the power granted by the Constitution

Offices, is not an exclusive power,-the words of tiffs in error, and by Mr. Guillon for the defendants the grant being, "Congress shall have power to establish Post-Offices and Post-Roads." This, Appointments by the President, he author contends, does not amount to a prohibition to others from establishing them. It is venue at Chester, Maryland. a simple grant of authority to Congress to estab. lish Roads, &c. without encroaching at all on

o Congress, to establish Post-Roads and Post-

Again: the power to establish Public Mails,

and the power to prohibit Private Mails, he con-

ceives to be two entirely distinct things-and be-

cause Congress can do the former, it does not

gress by the Constitution; but that does not pre-

vent individuals from coming into the market

and bidding for money in competition with it.

This might be as disadvantageous to Congress

as the establishment of Private Mails in compe-

tition with Public ones, but it cannot be helped.

their rights in this respect, but as principal in

the transaction, have given Congress power to

establish Mails, while they themselves are left at

please. If the clause were construed otherwise,

People. The argument from the fact that the

establishment of Private Mails diminishes the

revenues of the Post-Office is worthless; for, on

the same ground Congress might prohibit home

manufactures, since they lessen importations

from abroad, and hence the revenue accruing

rom them. Again in the old articles of Confede

ation, it was declared that "the United States

n Congress assembled, shall have the sole and

exclusive right and power of establishing, and

egulating Post-Offices from one State to another

broughout all the United States." When the

Constitution came to be adopted, the "sole and

exclusive," was struck out, which intimates

plainly that Congress did not mean to claim the

exclusive power now claimed for it; moreover if

t were so, then it would extend to all parts of

the country, and prevent people from establishing

roads for their own convenience where the Gov-

ernment had none-so that the power interpreted

in this strict way would amount to this-that

Congress could give just as many post roads as

it pleased to the country, and no more-and,

however inadequate they might be, the people

The power to levy taxes, and the power to es-

ablish post roads are in precisely the same terms.

But no one claims that the power in the former

ease is exclusive, neither can it be then in the

latter. If there were no other argument the

author thinks the clause preventing "Con-

gress from making any law abridging the free-

dom of speech and the press," would be

conclusive, as the "freedom of speech refers not

merely to utterance of words, but the communi-

cation of ideas"-the same is true of the "free

Post-Master has stretched a point in the Consti

Modern Chivalry, or a New Orlando Furioso. By W.

Mr. Winchester has just published this work

claims to popularity than most he has written.

An Address upon Education and Common Schools, de-livered at Cooperstown, by James Henry, Jr.

mportant subjects that can interest the country.

GALE. The Buffalo Commercial of Wednesday

riven an account of a heavy gale in that port. The

the new hurricane deck of the Wisconsin was ripped

up by the wind and thrown on the shore. A portion

of it was lodged on the warehouse adjacent, break-

ng in a large piece of the roof. The loss to the boat

All of Ohio street was submerged, and the water

lmost reached the Attica Railroad track, and the

vind unroofed a portion of the depot, and blew down

several chimneys. When the gale abated, the water

n the creek fell so rapidly as to take off all the ice,

An article having appeared in " The Sun" this

norning, reflecting upon us injuriously, we ask suf-

icient space in your columns to place the matter

right before the public. We are the New-York

Agents of the United States Publishers' Mail .-

Packages of pamphlets, periodicals and newspa-

pers, are received by us daily and sent over the

orincipal mail routes. The postage is paid in ad-

vance, and our returns are made quarterly to the

Department under oath. Of course, we must be

satisfied of the correctness with which the number

hree bundles, and in those instances we had strong

Very Respectfully yours, BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.

222 Broadway, corner Ann-st.

OF THESE PACKAGES came from the SUN office.

Publishers' Mail Office, New York, Jan. 17, 1811.}

to the contrary notwithstanding.

commend it to others.

vill be \$200-perhaps.

and the harbor is now open again.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

could establish none of their own.

culation of papers is prevented.

follow by any means it can do the latter.

a clause to that effect.

the right of the individual to do the same thing, if he likes. If the Constitution designed to limit

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. FROM THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

the power of individuals, there would have been J. R. Ingersoll presented a Petition, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, (and brought on by a Committee thereof,) for the Reduction of Postage. Mr. I. remarked that it was a subject on which the legislation of the Country was clearly behind the age and behind the public sen-On motion of Mr. ELMER, (Chairman of the

The power to borrow money is ceded to Con-Committee on Elections,) that Committee was allowed a clerk for 20 days. In reply to an interrogatory of Mr. BARNARD, Mr. E. said the Committee would be prepared, within four or five days at farthest, to report upon the validity of the certificates of the General Ticket Members.

ing been suspended for this purpose, numerous He thinks the People have never surrendered bills were reported from the Standing Committees, among which are the following:

and Means, further appropriation bills for the present fiscal year, viz : for the payment of revoluperfect liberty to send by them or not, as they tionary and other pensions; for fortifications; and for the naval service; all which were referred to it would be an encroachment on the power of the the Committee of the Whole on the Union, and separate States, and on the natural rights of the ordered printed.

Public Lands, to repeal the distribution act.

Judge of Ohio. the further construction of iron steam vessels on

the Ohio, at present.

By Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the Judiciary Committe, to regulate the allowances for extra ervices of Secretaries of Legation an Consuls. zing the Postmaster General to contract with Railroad Companies for the transmission or the mail, without advertising for bids. After some conversation, in order to perfect the resolution, it

By Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Commerce, a resolution for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the House document of the present session, relating to the commercial systems of

The motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, to reconsider the passage of Mr. Thomasson's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for keeping in operation on the Mississippi the snag-boats now in use and building there, came up, and was opposed by Mr. Bowlin of Mo., who improving the opportunity afforded by the recent steamboat disaster near St. Louis, appealed with much warmth to the House to grant appropriations to prevent these continually recurring disasters. He was a strict constructionist, but contended that the Mississippi being a great national highway, and the Mo even, although running through the territory of Missouri, did not come within the scope of the constitutional objections. He referred to a rumored determination of the Committee of Ways and SECOND-PORTRY: Eventide, by Mathison Prose: Cor-Means to omit these Western appropriations in the appropriation bill.

dom of the press," this is limited when free cir-The power to regulate commerce, which the

different, as commerce is a unit. There can be Mr. STEWART of Pa. made an admirable speech, but one commerce, and hence authority over it replying with much power to Mr. Bowlin and must be exclusive, while it is not so with post other gentlemen, and exhibiting the absurdity offices and roads. There is also a want of anaand inconsistency of Western Locos in denying ogy in that; Congress is vested with power to the power of the General Government over inter-'regulate," not establish commerce. The whole | nal improvements in all cases except the Mississippi, or some river in which they are particularly argument is concluded with some remarks on the interested. That party denied the power of inexpediency of allowing private mails. Our auternal improvements, and were bound to deny it thor thinks its expediency as plain as its conor to abandon the standard of their Presidential candidate, who denied it peremptorily. (In proof This pamphlet descries attention. It is cerof this, Mr. S. quoted from Mr. Van Buren.)tainly an able statement of one side of the sub-Either it was a Constitutional power or it was not; if it was it could not be restricted to one ject, and the people may find after all that the

ed whence the money for these improvements was to be derived, and replied from the present Tariff, which admirably combined the objects of protec-tion of revenue, and which in 1843 had yielded as was shown by statistics \$4,000,000 more than the Tariff of 1841, which was (what gentlemen of the best of Mr. Ainsworth's novels. It does were so vehemently in favor of,) a revenue-tariff. He would also find the money (for although not a Western man, he was in favor of appropriations for this object, as well as for others deemed necessary by Congress) by retrenching from the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the army, the navy and fortifications six or seven millions : and referred to the fact that during Van Buren's administration the average expenditures of Government had been over \$30,432,000, while for the last year they had been less than \$22,000,000 .--During these remarks and the preceding on the. Tariff, which were little relished by the Locos, but which were listened to with much interest by all portions of the House, he was several times

> to continue his remarks in order. Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, with his usual ability and eloquence, advocated the cause of Internal Improvements-confined not to one particular section of the country, but extending in a proper de-

gree to all the portions of the country, and sustained by a judicious revenue and protective Ta-Mr. Holmes talked of the importance of the against the Wisconsin, displacing several of the improvement of the Mississippi-urged his West-

stancheons of the former; and some sixty feet of ern friends to unite with him in breaking down the present oppressive restriction Tariff, &c. &c. Pending the question, the House adjourned.

> Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he should tomorrow call up the subject of his bill to re-establish the Compromise Act, on which the Finance Committee have reported against the power of

> mitree of Ways and Means to report a bill amendatory of the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury and punish public defaulters, was adopted. Mr. STURGEON presented resolutions of the Le-

Gen. Jackson's fine. This, he said, was the third time of their passage there, and he hoped the Senate would speedily act upon the subject. After an Executive Session, the Senate ad-

THE YORKSHIRE SAILS THIS MORNING at precisely eleven o'clock.—So Gen. Tom Thumb may be seen at the Museum till then; when he will be escorted on board by a full Band of Music. There are new and increased attractions at the Museum:—Two White Negro Children, Dr. Valentine, Mons, and Madame Checken, Great Western and others are engaged. [See bulk and advertisements]

Scorris Vegerapur Pitte-See advertisen d in price, mildness and efficacy 55 Canal-street, New York.

suspicion of fraud, which in two cases was well founded-one containing FIFTY-TWO and the other Your hair is so deliciously beautiful—what makes it us? Why, a 3s bottle of Jones's Coral Hair Restorative. fourteen pieces more than were marked upon the packages. It is only necessary to add that BOTH

jl6 2tead

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17-P. M.

nother Dreadful Affair-A Husband Mur. dered by his Wife! Our city, last evening, was pained with the re-

sort of a dreadful murder near Fairmount of a husand by the hands of his wife. The parties impliated are all Irish, and of the most dissolute and deprayed character, having been engaged in dissioution for several days. The murdered man is named Dominick Sweeney, and resided in Fairview treet. The murder was committed between five nd six o'clock, and the instrument used, a shoenaker's knife; -the stabs were six or eight in numer, and appeared to have been dealt with coniderable force. The deceased was a young man, ot having been married over 14 months, and a noemaker by trade.

His wife, when consigned to prison, had an infant thout eight months old in her arms! The father and mother of the wretched woman have also been arrested and imprisoned, as being concerned in the murder; and the police are in search of a brother who is said to have been present when the blows were inflicted. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the sad tragedy, hundreds having visited the dwelling of the deceased during the morning. The Coroner's inquest was, that the murdered man "came to his death by wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument in several places, by his wife, or his wife and others unknown." It is certainly a painful tragedy, and one which, like most others, can be traced to the mournful effects of Run LEGISLATURE. - Our State Legislature does not

appear to be doing much for the honor and credit of Pennsylvania. The Governor and his 'democratic' friends are waging a war of notoriety against one another which excites but little interest among the Whice. His Excellency vesterday morning refused to appear before the Committee of Investigation on his charges of fraud against the State Printers, although he had been subported!

The rejection of David Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy, gives general satisfaction, to both Whigs and Loco-Focos, in this city.

ENTERPRISE .- A cotton factory, for the manufacture of the finer descriptions of goods, is shortly to be established by a number of our enterprising citizens in Camden, N. J., opposite the city, which will give employment to at least one thousand hands SET AT DEFIANCE .- The members of the Hope Hose Company, located in the city, have unanimously rejected the late ordinance of the City Councils for the better regulation of the Fire Department, and resolved to act just as they please! Gov. Porter has pardoned, in addition to those

mentioned yesterday, young Porter and Powell who committed a short time back an extensive burglary at Mrs. Shedaker's silk and foncy store, Spruce The United States brig Truxton is expected up

this evening.

Stocks.— The transactions to day were unusually light the the sales of State Sematics and Loans not exceeding \$12.00.

State Fives me doesned to recede in value, soless the Legislast trae do something for their benefit. They are now down to 62, having fell 14 since vesterday! Reading Bonds declined 4, while Reading shares improved 1. Philadelphia Bank want At the Second Board 150 sharrs North American Insurance Co were taken at 7:; \$1000 Reading Bonds at 72; 47 shares Philadelphia Bank at 901; 15 do Western Bank at 46; \$100 Cheasapeake and Delaware Canal Losn at 44; \$150 County

THE TRIBUNE. Daily or Weekly, CLAY'S SPEECHES the WHIG ALMANAC, and all the publications of Greeley & McEirath, may be obtained in Boston of Repping & Co. 8 State-st. (near the Exchange and Post Office.) Our friends visiting Boston are invited to call at Messrs, Redding & Co.'s, where they will be supplied with our own and all other Cheap

The Whig Almanac, Clay's Speeches, and all of the Tribune Series of Useful Works for the People may also be brained at the store of WM. H. MOORE & Co. CINCINNATI, and of J. B. STEEL & Co. NEW OBLEANS. CONTENTS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Publications on the most favorable terms.

FOR THIS WEEK. FIRST PAGE-PORMS: The Count of Hapsburg; A Bal-

lad; from the Ballads of Shiller, translated for The Tri-bune; The Master Hand, by Mrs. Norton. REVIEWS: Burns and Clarinda; Thom, the Beggar Poet, &c ; Critique on Dr. Dewey's Lecture at the Tabernacle; Fashionable Female Education.

respondence between Rev. Jona. M. Wainwright and Rev. George Potts; Death of Gen. Jacob Morris; Supreme Court of the United States; Letter from Senator Rives. THIRD-News Items; New-York Legislature; The Staten Island Murder: Massachusetts; Appointments by the President; Appointments by the Governor; Congressional

FOURTH-Congressional and Legislative Proceedings; A Letter from Indiana Correspondent, 'S. C.' dated at Indianapolis; Tariff and Prices; Mississippi—Account of Assembling of the Legislature and a digest of the Governor's Message; Six Days Letter Foreign News; Pennsylvania a letter from a correspondent at Harrisburgh; Letters from our Philadelphia; &c. &c. FIFTH-EDITORIALS: Statistics of Manufactures; The

Postage Reform; National morality; Washington Items. SIXTH-International Copyright Law; Ohio State Whig

Convention; State Legislature; Pomeroy's Trunk Found and Suicide of Robber; Massachusetts; New-Jersey; Michigan; Alabama; Louisiana; Indiana; Mr. Clay's Visit Northward; Sentence of Moses V. Beach, &c. SEVENTH-Dreadful Steamhoat Accid-nt-40 to 90 Lives Lost; Great American Fair; Domestic Items; Deaths and

Marriages; Commercial: Markets; &c. EIGHTH-POEM: New Whig Song, 'A Blast from the Bagle'; The Church Controversy between Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Dr. Wainwright-(continued from the Second Page;) Commercial Matters-(continued from Seventh Page;) Advertisements of valuable Books, &c.

Terms: \$2 per year; 20 copies sent to one address, \$20-Single copies, 6t cents. All subscriptions payable inflexibly in advance Address GREELEV & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, opposite the City Hall, New-York.

SANDS'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.-This excellent

compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has at length made its way successfully late
the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have
read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicize—if we can call a very pleasant beverye medicize—but
not until recently have we had any positive proof which
could induce us to speak fairly of it. But from facts in our
possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, pleasantest, and best compound ever ception, it is the safest, pleasantest, and best compound ever offered to the public, for the care of all chronic diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood; together

rheumatism, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood; together with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nost-rums and nostrum vendes," that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the medical cience, lest we jeopardize our reputation for credulity and consistency, but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggista. (Grante Buildings.) corner of Broadway and Chambers street. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-street; and at 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

WET FEET.-It should be remembered that a cough is always an evidence that some impurit, has lodged in the lungs, which, if not speedly removed, will so irritate those delicate organs, as somer or later to bring on an inflammation of the lungs—a form of disease which we all know is the high

f the lungs—a form of disease which we all know is the ago and to consumption.

Wight's Indian Vegetable l'ills are a most delighful aedicine for carrying off a cold, because they expet from the system all morbid and corrupt humors—the case it every kind of disease—in so easy and natural a manner that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four five of said ludian Vegetable Pills taken every uight on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold; the same time the diseastive orgins will be restored to a saithy tone, and the blood so completely purified that inflaention of the lungs, coasum, thou or any other form of disease, will be shoolntely impossible.

Far sale, wholesale or retail, at the Pincipal Office, No. 22 Greenwich st.

Ginerwichest.

2ution.—As counterfeits are abroad, avoid all stores of
the character, and be particular to ask for Wright's la-

n Vegetable tills.

Hieros devoted exclusively to the sele of the medicine boliesale and reterii—No. 228 Greenwich street, New Yorki o. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and No. 169 Race street, Pair

Hands, Sto.—All you who have not tried the Iralian Chemical Soap, do so at once. Many of you think it a puff; one trist will convisie you that it cures all cruptions of the face of the salt means, pumples, fresk es, blotches, scurry, and hanges summard or yellow skin to a fine, healthy cleaness, mes chapped or tender flesh, and renders cough skin beam all sim only. Sold at the American E set, az Charlam sign. V. Mind, it you buy this any where also, you hay a disconstructured. Do not be cheated. Get it in Brooklyn the Figure 2, Figure 5 decit.

MERCANTILE AGENCY. No. 4 Dorr's Building.

The attention of the merchants in this city, who sell into the coentry on credit, is invited to this Agency. Upward of two hundred individuals and firms are now enrolled as ambseribers. The object of the Agency is to procure accurate information, in a legitimate way, about the standing, responsibility, &c. of country merchants residing in the States of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, the New England States, New Jersey, parts of Missouri and Pennsylvania, and the Territories of Lowa and Wisconsin, and keep it constantly revised, for the benefit of the merchants of this city who are subscribers to the Agency. Local and taveling Agents are employed to gain the necessary information—men of experience, good judgement, and good character. Experience has shown that the Mercantile Agency—as condected—has been highly useful, not only to the merchants in this city who are subscribers, but to housest and solvent merchants in the country, and that it is only the fraudulent and ill-disposed who have occasion to object to it. Among the subscribers are many of the principal

only the fraudulent and ill-disposed who have occasion to object to it. Among the subscribers are many of the principal
dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drus
and Medicines, &c.

The terms—which are reasonable and invariable—will be
male known to applicants at the office.

Any merchant, who wishes to test the value of the information can do so granutously. No better way has been thought
of than for such to bring a list of the bad debts they have made
since the establishment of the Agency in 1311, and ascertain
how the debtors stood on the books of the Agency when the
goods were sold to them.

The names of good Collecting Attorneys will be given, gra
tuitously, to merchants and others who are not subscribers,

It will clean your hair, make it seft, dark and silky, and keep it so for a long time, force it to grow, and stop its falling off.

You can get it at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham it 2 tred it at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham on their making personal application.

LEWIS TAPPAN,

LEWIS TAPPAN, Corner Hanover and Exchange sts.

printing office escaped with a slight injury.

By This Morning's Mail.

error, vs. Jno. H. Eustace. The argument of this muse was continued by Mr. Hubbell for the plain

Joseph Redue, re-appointed Surveyor of the Re-

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Ia., the rules hav-By Mr. McKay from the Committee of Ways

By Mr. Davis of Ia., from the Committee on

By Mr. WILKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to increase the salary of the District

By Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, an adverse Report on the expediency of

By Mr. HARDIN, of Ill., from the Committee on ost-offices and roads, a joint resolution author. was re-committed.

oreign countries. Adopted.

Messrs. J. R. INGERSOLL and SEYMOUR of New York, (from that Committee) said they knew of no so determination. Postmaster quotes as parallel to the power of

Mr. Weller (also on that Committee) said the Committee at one of its meetings had come establishing roads, is thought to be entirely to such a conclusion.

river, but must apply to all. He referred to the question that had been asktution—the Attorney General of the Government the 'cheap edition' form. It is considered one not deal in the horrible as much as many of his former works, and attempts more to delineate society in its present aspects. On this account we think it possesses more interest, and has better This is an excellent address on one of the most He takes up not only physical, and mental, and moral education, but goes into practical questions -the arrangement and control of the whole ma-

hinery of common schools. It is impossible to called to order by Mr. Cave Johnson and others. give an edequate idea of its excellence in the short Mr. J. insisting on his stopping and taking his space we can devote to it, but we cheerfully re- seat. [A very summary way of dispensing with disagreeable truths! Mr. S. was finally allowed

wind from the South and Southwest blew with such iolence as to inundate the flats in the lower part of he city, and produce some injury to vessels. The water in the harbor rose higher than it has for three four seasons past. The wind drove the Great riff, &c. Western over from her moorings with great force

> In Senate, to-day, after presentation of petitions and other unimportant business,

the Senate to originate it, being a revenue bill. Mr. Breese's resolution, instructing the Com-

gislature of Pennsylvania in favor of refunding

engaged. [See bills and advertisements.]

s marked on bundles. We have never opened but jal3eod2w

SEBRING's CORDIAL IS SOIG at No. 6 Murray st. o31 tf | jat Imeod